

General schedule	AL
GS-15, Steps 1-2-3-4	AL-3, Rate A.
GS-15, Steps 5-6	AL-3, Rate B.
GS-15, Steps 7-8-9	AL-3, Rate C.
GS-15, Step 10	AL-3, Rate D.
GS-16, Steps 1-2-3	AL-3, Rate C.
GS-16, Steps 4-5-6	AL-3, Rate D.
GS-16, Steps 7-8	AL-3, Rate E.
GS-16, Step 9	AL-3, Rate F.
GS-17, Steps 1-5	AL-2.
GS-18	AL-1.

(l) In making the initial conversion from the General Schedule pay rates to the new AL pay system for administrative law judges, effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after February 10, 1991, those GS-15 and GS-16 administrative law judges receiving the 8 percent interim geographic adjustments authorized by Schedule 9 of Executive Order 12736 of December 12, 1990, will convert as follows:

General schedule	AL
GS-15, Steps 1-2	AL-3, Rate A.
GS-15, Steps 3-4-5	AL-3, Rate B.
GS-15, Steps 6-7	AL-3, Rate C.
GS-15, Steps 8-9-10	AL-3, Rate D.
GS-16, Steps 1-2	AL-3, Rate C.
GS-16, Steps 3-4	AL-3, Rate D.
GS-16, Steps 5-6-7	AL-3, Rate E.
GS-16, Steps 8-9	AL-3, Rate F.

(m) Agencies must document all pay changes made in accordance with this section by completing a Standard Form 50, or equivalent, in the usual manner and forwarding an extra copy directly to the Office of Administrative Law Judges, Career Entry Group, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20415.

[56 FR 6210, Feb. 14, 1991, as amended at 57 FR 1369, Jan. 14, 1992]

§ 930.211 Performance rating.

An agency shall not rate the performance of an administrative law judge.

§ 930.212 Rotation of administrative law judges.

Insofar as practicable, an agency shall assign its administrative law judges in rotation to cases.

§ 930.213 Use of administrative law judges on detail from other agencies.

(a) An agency that is occasionally or temporarily insufficiently staffed with administrative law judges may ask OPM to provide for the temporary use by the agency of the services of an administrative law judge of another agency. The agency request should—

(1) Identify and describe briefly the nature of the case(s) to be heard (including parties and representatives when available);

(2) Specify the legal authority under which the use of an administrative law judge is required; and

(3) Demonstrate that the agency has no administrative law judge available to hear the case(s).

(b) OPM, with the consent of the agency in which an administrative law judge is employed, will select the administrative law judge to be used, and will name the date or period for which the administrative law judge is to be made available for detail to the agency in need of his or her services.

(c) Such details generally will be reimbursable by the agency requesting the detail.

§ 930.214 Actions against administrative law judges.

(a) *Procedures.* An agency may remove, suspend, reduce in grade, reduce in pay, or furlough for 30 days or less, an administrative law judge only for good cause, established and determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board on the record and after opportunity for a hearing before the Board as provided in 5 U.S.C. 7521 and §§1201.131 through 1201.136 of this title. Procedures for adverse actions by agencies under part 752 of this chapter are not applicable to actions against administrative law judges.

(b) *Status during removal proceedings.* In exceptional cases when there are circumstances by reason of which the retention of an administrative law judge in his or her position, pending adjudication of the existence of good cause for his or her removal, would be detrimental to the interests of the Government, the agency may either: